

plants to pathogens (five Chapters), 3) Infection and host damage (seven Chapters), and 4) Damage and loss (ten Chapters). Each Chapter presents a review of that topic along with a rather extensive bibliography on the subject. The wide variety of topics concern cultivated crops such as cotton, potatoes, cereal grains, and ornamentals as well as forest crops. An Index to the book occurs at the end.

The 26 Chapters were authored by thirty-three plant pathologists from Britain (26), Denmark (1), France (1), Italy (2), Australia (1), and the United States (2). On page 285, a permanent correction has been affixed over the original printed material concerning the authors of the article. Otherwise, the printing and layout exude quality throughout.—WFM

THE VASCULAR PLANTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA. 1985. Theodore Van Bruggen. 2nd ed. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 50010. 476 pp. + xxv. Paperback, \$28.95.

This manual is an updated version of the 1976 edition. It was printed by The Iowa State University Press from camera-ready pages provided by the author. The Introduction contains information on the geology, physiography, and climate with supporting maps. Photographs aid in illustrating the vegetation. This section is an excellent treatment of the past and present geological and botanical history of the state.

In the Statistical Summary, the number of vascular plant species totals 1608 for South Dakota. This number includes the native and introduced taxa with no distinction between them. There are three principal vegetation regions represented: Eastern Deciduous Flora, Plains and Prairie Flora, and the Rocky Mountain Flora. The following statement addresses the endemic flora: "If one assumes a less than conservative taxonomic interpretation of the species present, and their ranges, it is doubtful that any endemics are present in the state."

The systematic treatment has keys to the major groups and their subcategories down to the generic level that are typical dichotomous keys with one to three characters per unit. However, keys to the species include brief diagnostic characters or descriptions, frequency, distribution, synonymy, flowering or fruiting (months) terminating in the binomial with the author citation. A glossary, general references, and an index to common and scientific names follow the systematic treatment.

Even though its odd size may be more common than I realize (15 cm wide by 19.4 cm tall — paperback), it will lie flat when it is open if it is opened near the middle of the text. This is extremely helpful when one is keying out a plant. *Strophostyles* (p. 275) is not in the Index although its common name is listed. The specific epithet of *Desmanthus illinoensis* is mis-

spelled and the full author citation should read (Michx.) MacM. ex Robins. & Fern.

This manual is well worth possessing, not only for the identification of the flora of South Dakota, but for the past and present history associated with the state from a botanical viewpoint.—WFM

ACTA BOTANICA HUNGARICA. Volume 29, numbers 1–4, 1983, pp. 1–399. Twenty-one papers. Studies in Rondeletieae (Rubiaceae), IV. A new genus: *Javorkaea*. A. Borhidi, Magda Járjai-Komlódi.—Studies in Rondeletieae (Rubiaceae), V. Los límites del género *Suberanthus*. A. Borhidi, Mayra Fernandez Zequeira.—Studies in Rondeletieae (Rubiaceae), VI. Estudio taxonómico de la *Rondeletia odorata* Jacq. Mayra Fernandez Zequeira, P. Herrera Oliver.—Studies in Rondeletieae (Rubiaceae), VII. The significance of leaf epidermis for taxonomy in *Neomazaea* sensu lato. M. A. Vales.—Morfología del polen de las especies cubanas de Gymnospermas. L. Stuchlick, Milagros Moncada.—New names and new species in the flora of Cuba and Antilles, III. A. Borhidi.—Xylotomic examination of some Venezuelan *Capparis* species, III. K. Babos, I. R. Bermudez, I.J.C. Cumana.—Contribución al estudio anatómico del xilema de la familia Simarubaceae en Cuba, I. *Alvaradoa* Liebm. y *Simaruba* Aubl. M. A. Vales, Cándida Martínez.—Plant communities of Cuba, I. Fresh and salt water, swamp and coastal vegetation. A. Borhidi, O. Muñiz, E. Del Risco.

Volume 30, numbers 1–2, 1984, pp. 1–247. Eighteen papers. Revisión del género *Machaonia* H. et B. (Rubiaceae) en Cuba. Mayra Fernandez, A. Borhidi.—Cytological investigation of *Scilla bifolia* populations in Hungary I. Z. Kereszty, L. Szilagyí.—Comparative anatomy of the androecium of male sterile and fertile sunflowers (*Helianthus*). M. Szabó, S. Gulyás, J. Frank.—Plant communities of Cuba, II. The riverside scrub vegetation, A. Borhidi, R. Capote.—Reproductive allocation in the stages of sandy succession, II. *Erigeron canadensis* L., *Polygonum arenarium* W. et K. Erika Melkó.

Volume 30, numbers 3–4, 1984, pp. 249–480. Fifteen papers. Morfología de granos de los polen de las Chloranthaceae y Canellaceae cubanas. L. Stuchlick.—Xylotomic examination of some Venezuelan species of the Cappariaceae, I. K. Babos, I. R. Bermudez, I.J.C. Cumana.—Estudio taxonómico del género *Ariadne* Urb. (Rubiaceae). Mayra Fernandez, A. Borhidi.—A preliminary numerical taxonomic study of the *Scilla bifolia* agg. (Liliaceae, Scilloideae) in Hungary. Z. Kereszty, J. Podani.—BLL